

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1974.

ANOTHER DAY OF OCCUPATION

Invaders Dined On a Lawn--3000 Fed--To
Leave This Morning

DINNER FOR 3000.

The Boys in Blue were more completely guests of the city Friday than on any previous day of their visit. The feature of their entertainment was a dinner. From 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon they roamed over the Executive grounds. Nearly three thousand of them ate till they were tired. There was an abundance for all. That the boys prefer Hawaiian coffee is evidenced by the fact that it took one thousand gallons to meet their demands.

The regulars were the first to enter the grounds. Then came the Oregon volunteers closely followed by the Californians. But one company was kept aboard of each ship for guard duty. Just before noon half the members of each company were permitted to go to the Executive grounds, where they remained over an hour. Then they returned to the ships in order that their comrades might have an opportunity to participate in the closing half of the festivities.

The bluejackets from the Charleston and the Bennington were also out in full force.

President and Mrs. Dole reached the grounds about 10 o'clock. The ladies selected to assist Mrs. Dole in receiving, were there. The entire party took up a position under the palm trees, where they extended a hearty welcome to all.

The day was an ideal one. The entire festivities were confined to the King and Richards street corner of the grounds, the Officers' Club and the Executive building.

The men were fed in companies as far as practicable. The bill of fare consisted of potato salad, roast beef, roast mutton, turkey, chicken, ham sandwiches, watermelons, pineapples, mangoes, oranges, bread and butter, coffee, soda water, ginger ale, pie and Miss Victoria Ward.

Cigars and cigarettes were passed around at the conclusion of the meal.

After feasting the boys loitered about the grounds listening to the bands and Kamehameha Glee club. Nor were they permitted to go about without an escort of townpeople. They were taken through the Executive building on up to the tower where an excellent view of the city was secured. The ladies did a great deal in making the day a gala one for the visitors.

The Senate chamber, Representative hall and Attorney-General's offices were crowded throughout the live-long day with boys eager to write a glowing account of their reception in Honolulu back to dear ones at home.

SAIL TODAY.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning the first expedition to Manila will bid farewell to Honolulu. The Doric brought orders to Captain Glass of the Charleston and General Anderson to start the brigade as quickly as possible.

Captain Glass immediately gave out notice that the Charleston would steam out of the harbor promptly at 7 o'clock. Upon the receipt of this news General Anderson announced that the transport boats would follow the Charleston. The Peking will probably be the first to leave, then the Australia closely followed by the City of Sydney.

All the men having shore leave to-night have been ordered to be on board at 6 o'clock this morning.

The ladies are preparing to be on hand early and decorate the men with leis.

MORE THAN SATISFIED.

The Boys in Blue say that they will never forget Honolulu. It is their solemn declaration that such treatment was never before accorded any body of men. They assert the send-offs they were given on American soil do not compare in cordiality and generosity with the reception accorded them here. They have been well treated surely enough. Not one of the visitors has been allowed to pay for

anything. Even those who used liquor have had practically carte blanche at the saloons. The uniform has been good for street car and bus fare. It has been good in the restaurants, barber shops, bicycle liveries, livery stables, soda water fountain and everywhere else. They have received gratis also all the fruit, cigars and cigarettes and tobacco they wanted. The dinner of yesterday was the culmination of the entertainment. They ate, rested, walked around and ate some more. Some of them dined, went to the beach for a surf swim; or went for a drive, then came back and dined again. Honolulu scored a triumph in caring for the visitors.

PART OF THE LADIES.

The ladies invited to assist Mrs. Dole in receiving the Boys in Blue, were: Mesdames Henry E. Cooper, S. M. Damon, J. A. King, H. M. Sewall, W. G. Irwin, E. K. Wilder, F. W. Macfarlane, J. F. Hackfeld, A. T. Atkinson, A. F. Judd, P. C. Jones, W. F. Allen, J. B. Atherton, M. C. Widdifield, Alice Hastings, John Ena, Bruce Cartwright, Charles L. Carter, George W. Smith, C. B. Wood, J. F. Soper, George Smithies, John Wright, Lady Robert Herron, J. H. Fisher, H. A. Isenberg, W. P. Boyd, Henry P. Baldwin, James Campbell, W. W. Hall, J. G. Spencer, Alex. Mackintosh, C. Heddeman, B. F. Dillingham, Frank Damon, C. P. Iauke, Mrs. Mist and Miss Victoria Ward.

Mrs. A. J. Fuller was at the head of the Ladies' Committee which fed the multitude yesterday. Her able assistants on the Commissary Committee included Mrs. J. H. Paty, Miss Kate Gray, Mrs. Winterhalter, Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Mrs. J. M. Holt, Mrs. Sarah Gilman, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. H. E. Waitly, Mrs. Kenake, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Miss Clara Fuller, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. F. R. Day, Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. James F. Morgan, Mrs. C. L. Crabbe, Mesdames Harry Lewis, J. Drew, E. A. Jones, A. S. Humphreys, F. B. McStocker, H. F. Wickham, A. Wood and Lyle.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper was chairman and Mrs. F. R. Day secretary of the General Committee of ladies.

The waitresses numbered 150 and included the pick of the pretty young ladies of the town.

FAKE, AS USUAL.

A sensational story published in a little extra of an evening paper to the effect that a half-Spaniard had been arrested and thrown into the guard house for attempting to blow up the Peking by attaching a fuse to the magazines, is pronounced as a fake, pure and simple, by Commander Gibson of the Peking and General Anderson and Col. Smith of the California volunteers occupying the Peking, and by the whole expedition and town for that matter.

Ensign Bradshaw is in charge of the magazines. He makes two inspections a day and no one else is permitted to go near them.

The fake was bitterly condemned by many citizens last evening. The officers connected with the expedition are indignant over the publication of such a story. One officer asked central to kindly deny the truth of the story to anyone enquiring over the wire.

The magazine in which is stored the ammunition for the fleet in Manila waters is guarded by ten marines who replace each other from time to time. This precaution was taken as soon as the ammunition was stored away. The marines in question are picked men who have the utmost confidence of those above them on account of absolute proof that has extended over many years. Colonel Smith and Captain Glass say that on this account it is a matter of utter impossibility for anyone to tamper with the magazine.

Again, even if one of the marines should prove a traitor, it is not likely that the others on duty would prove

the same and any attempt would be quickly reported. The officers aboard the City of Peking are very much put out about the story as it reflects upon their carefulness in guarding the interests of the United States and hence of the soldiers from California who are now on their way to the Philippines.

RAH, STANFORD.

The Stanford boys, of the Oregon and California Volunteers were entertained a reception at Sans Souci last night by Messrs. Wilson, '96; Whitehouse, '96; Sorenson, '96; Soper, '97; White, '96; and Scott, '96; and most enjoyable evening was spent.

Covers for sixty were laid.

Considerable trouble was experienced by the boys in obtaining liberty for the members of the different Companies, and were only successful after several visits to following officers: Brig.-Gen. Anderson, Col. Smith, Maj. Tildon and Sime and Capt. Cunningham and Miller.

"Brick" Whitehouse was toastmaster and the speech of the evening was made by John Switzer for Stanford. Those present were:

M. M. Tufts, '96, U. of C.; W. R. Farrington, '91, U. of Maine; Geo. Common, '96, Stanford; W. H. Soper, '98, Stanford; L. M. Whitehouse, '96, Stanford; Olaf Sorenson, '96, Stanford; Leslie Scott, '96, Stanford; J. F. Wilson, '96, Stanford; Frank Andrade, '96, Stanford; James White, '96; Sergeant Dittrick, P. G.; Sergeant Thomas, '98, Stanford; Corporal Corbusier, '01, Stanford; Corporal Switzer, '98, Stanford; R. Wolcott, '00, Stanford; H. M. Brace, '00, Stanford; G. S. Brooks, '96, Stanford; R. C. Coates, '00, Stanford; R. W. Dodd, '00, Stanford; M. Elliott, '00, Stanford; Emmett, '97, Stanford; H. R. Fry, '00, Stanford; E. E. Grow, '98, Stanford; R. E. Gendry, '00, Stanford; R. U. Hartwell, '00, Stanford; J. E. Hicks, '01, Stanford; H. E. Leavitt, '98, Stanford; W. D. Potter, '01, Stanford; G. L. Reese, '00, Stanford; J. H. Stewart, '00, Stanford; J. R. Stow, '98, Stanford; J. A. Wardell, '01, Stanford; R. C. Westcott, '99, Stanford; W. R. White, '99, Stanford; W. A. Wrigley, '01, Stanford; J. Turpin, '01, Stanford; C. H. Smith, '95, Stanford; E. C. Southwick, '95, Stanford; A. Brandt, '98, Stanford; E. U. Townsend, '01, Stanford; Schanck, '98, Stanford; H. C. Thompson, '96, Stanford; E. Stansbury, '98, Stanford; Corp. W. C. Morrow, '99, Stanford; R. J. O'Neill, '97, Stanford; J. O. Watson, '96, Stanford; B. Kerrigan, '00, G. Pickering, '01, Stanford; Commissary Sergeant Chas. I. Dillon, '99, Stanford; Lt. Bryan, '98, Stanford; Adj. 3rd Batt., Reese Jackson, '01, Stanford.

SANG A SONG.

During the forenoon the California boys, overcome with the hospitality shown them, broke forth in the following marching song:

"We are going to fight with Dewey
In the land across the sea;
We will whip the Spanish soldiers
And will make Manila free;
We will break the Spanish shackles
In the cause of liberty,
As we go sailing on.

Chorus.—"Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
As we go sailing on.

"When we reach Manila's harbor,
We will greet our sailors true,
And be ready to do battle
For the red, the white and blue.
The sailor boys will greet us
And we'll do some shouting too,
As we go sailing on.—Cho.

"Our grand Old Yankee Commodore,
He raked the Spanish fleet;
With shot and shell directed well,
He forced them to retreat;
The Yankee boy behind the gun
Is awful hard to beat,
As we go sailing on.—Cho.

"We will fly our starry banner
On old Philippines' shore;
We will teach the Dons a lesson
Which they never learned before;
That California boys are fighters
When they go to foreign war,
As they go marching on.—Cho.

"When the Spanish war is over
And the Boys in Blue come home,
The Golden Gate will greet them
With cannon's thundering tone,
And the girls they left behind them
Will claim them as their own,
As they come sailing home.—Cho.

This was most enthusiastically received and the girls who had been waiting on the Boys in Blue and doing all in their power to give them a happy time, got their heads together and gave the California soldiers the following stanza to add to their marching song:

"And the girls in Honolulu
In the fragrance of sweet flowers,
With the welcome of their voices,
'Mid Oahu's shady bowers,
When we rested in their harbor
Gave us glorious God speed,
As we went sailing West."

Chorus same as in the marching song of the California boys.

United States Consul Doty of Tahiti, is in the city on his way to Washington. He rejoices in the fact that he will be allowed to convey a full account of Honolulu's reception to the army boys.

FORMAL WELCOME

Special Committee Address to
General Anderson.

READ BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

The Occasion and the Cause—Best
Wishes of the People of Hawaii.
Brief Response.

The feast was at its height yesterday when the formal address of welcome to the expedition was made to Brig.-Gen. Anderson, U. S. A., military commander of the force en route to Manila. The scene of the incident was the main hall of the Executive Building. Those present were Brig.-Gen. Anderson and staff, the address committee and a number of prominent citizens, Government officials and officers of the N. G. H. Chief Justice Judd read the address, prepared by the special committee, as follows:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A., Commanding U. S. Troops en route to Manila.

Our city presents itself today in holiday attire. Our men have left aside their usual vocations to greet you and those whom you command. We offer to you, and to the American soldiers of your command a glad welcome in which not alone your countrymen of this Island Republic join, but all people who dwell in Hawaii nei. The war of Independence and the war of 1812 we may look back upon as a family quarrel; the civil war lies happily in an almost forgotten past. In 1815, whilst the United States were in actual conflict with the mother country, before they had attained a slight part of the strength with which they have entered into this trial with Spain, they bravely undertook to chastise and subdue the pirates of Northern Africa. This work has been accomplished before England or France followed the action of the United States, but our present adversary refrained from meddling with those enemies of mankind. This was the first occasion on which the United States "carried the war into Africa." The present is the second occasion in which the United States have become engaged in a foreign conflict.

We feel—we know—that this war is not one of revenge. It is a holy war, to arrest the hands of an enemy that are dripping with the blood, not only of insurgents but also, of non-combatants, of the aged, of women and children. It is a war kindled to teach the Spaniard that higher policy now sways civilized nations than that of murder, oppression, misrule and confiscation, which he has followed from the time of the conquest of Granada until the present day. It is a war to impress upon his stubborn pride that the methods of the Turk in Armenia and Crete, cannot be followed within the recognized sphere of American influence. You have the exalted and glorious task of assisting in this war of civilization, enlightenment and humanity against cruelty, tyranny and injustice from which the victims in Cuba appeal to our great Republic and to her alone for redress and protection.

"It is the cause that raises or casts down the soldier's courage
"Shame will unnerve his hands
should that cause be unjust."

You take the field in a just cause. May success attend you, and a safe return, after duty well performed, be vouchsafed to you and those who lead. In the language of our fellow Hawaiian citizens we call to you "We are ka ha'o"—Strike! the iron is hot! Remember that those who take part in this demonstration today will cherish a tender and hopeful solicitude for the well being and good fortune of yourself, your officers and men. This is not a war of conquest; it is a blow for human rights.

May the God of Battles protect you and may He grant that after your mission is fulfilled you will follow the great example of our country's soldiers both North and South, sheathe your weapons, and show that you can be great in peace as well as in war!

On behalf of the Citizens of the Hawaiian Islands.

A. F. JUDD,
PAUL NEUMANN,
WM. A. KINNEY,
CECIL BROWN,
W. N. ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

June 3, 1898.

Gen. Anderson replied in a few words expressive of gratitude and pleasure.

This ceremony finished, Mr. P. C. Jones presented to Brigadier-General Anderson the members of the Sons of American Revolution who have their home in this city. General Anderson himself is the vice-president of the National Society in the United States and president of Oregon Chapter. It is needless to say that he was most glad to meet some of his brothers on this side of the ocean. General Anderson addressed the local chapter in the following words:

here the same as in Portland and San Francisco."

The two sons of Senator Rice gave valuable assistance in the Senate post office department yesterday.

"We're going to change the spelling of Manila," said a waggish boy in Blue. "We'll knock 'I' out of it."

The Oregon boys say that they shall never forget the hospitality accorded them by the Oregonians in the city.

The showers of last evening were furnished by the town Oregonians for the especial benefit of traveling members of the Military Lodge of Webfoot.

A large number of men were on the tower of the Executive building where they secured an excellent view of the city.

The shore leaves expired at 6 o'clock this morning. The men had to be on board their respective ships to that time.

The boys are raving over Island fruits. Mangoes, alligator pears, bananas and pineapples are the most popular.

Representatives Richards, McCandless and Kahauelio were kept busy as bees during the day looking after the House mail.

There are three men aboard the Peking whose mission is to resurrect the demolished Spanish vessels in Manila harbor.

The Charleston will speed about eight knots an hour on her way to Manila. The voyage will take from 22 to 25 days.

The Punahoa pasture at the mouth of Manoa valley may be used as a site for a permanent United States of American garrison.

The contract of bleeding the expedition was too much for the Oahu mosquitoes. The pests bothered the Boys in Blue scarcely at all.

Geo. L. Dall, Walter Disney, Mr. Dunn and Chas. B. Gray entertained a number of Pythian Knights amongst the boys in Blue yesterday.

Andrew Brown was at the King street gate yesterday and saw to it that undesirable persons were kept out of the Executive grounds.

In the Senate Chamber yesterday, Senator Holstein did his part of the entertainment work. He was an able assistant to Postmaster Rice.

Col. Fisher, Capt. McLeod, Captain Zeigler, Lieut. George King and other former Californians now here have many friends in the expedition.

On the Peking they had three meals a day from the start. Breakfast at 8 and dinner at 4 has been the rule on the other two transports.

The Island boys in the volunteer companies could be easily distinguished yesterday by the abundance of leis with which they were decorated.

There were very merry times at the Bungalow last night. The officers of the expedition are very well pleased with the treatment they have received.

J. B. Atherton, chairman of the finance committee, says there will be plenty of money so long as expenses are confined to proper entertainment.

The Kamehameha Glee Club was certainly a drawing card on the grounds yesterday. Their songs were heartily enjoyed every time they arose.

A. Nelson Adams, of Stockton, Cal., the musical author of the California Volunteers, distributed copies of his music to people of the city yesterday.

It is understood that some of the volunteer boys have been "restrained" for pulling off the brass buttons from their coats and giving them to the girls.

The Attorney-General's offices were thrown open yesterday to the visitors. An abundance of writing material and postage stamps were placed at disposal.

SPAIN'S SHIPS ARE ELUSIVE

Fleet of Dons Not Yet Located--From Dewey.
Annexation.

CERVERA YET AT SANTIAGO.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A private cable to the Associated Press from a reliable person in Port Au Prince, Hayti, dated May 25, asserts that he had positive information that at that time Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

MADRID, May 27.—Blanco cables that Cervera's squadron is still at Santiago and that the bulk of Sampson's squadron is blockading that port. Schley's squadron is watching the Yucatan Passage.

Blanco cables that the destroyer Terror arrived at Fajardo, Porto Rico. She intended to go to San Juan, but found four American war ships cruising in front of the harbor.

SCHLEY'S CHALLENGE TO CERVERA.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A dispatch from Key West says: Schley is reported to be master of the situation at Santiago and is seeking all means to make the Spanish fleet come out and give battle. Yesterday, it is reported he sent a boat with a white flag into the harbor with this message.

"The Spanish fleet has the alternative of coming out and fighting or remaining in and starving."

Another Key West dispatch says: It is reported on the best authority that Cervera has escaped, having left Santiago on Saturday. It is believed he intends to attack the Atlantic cities, and one of the American fleets is watching for such a move. Cervera may possibly go to Porto Rico, but he cannot get into Havana.

DISPATCHES FROM SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There is reason to believe the navy officials tonight received dispatches from Admiral Sampson although at 11:30 p.m. no bulletins had been made public. At 2 o'clock this morning the dispatch-boat Dolphin of Commodore Schley's squadron ran alongside the flagship New York, which was then off Havana, and informed her that she bore dispatches for Admiral Sampson from Commodore Schley. It was considered probable these dispatches contained information of the precise whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron, and, quite naturally, the information would be sent to the naval authorities here as soon as boats and telegraph wires could carry it. That the naval officials have received information is not doubted, but as yet they have not admitted the fact.

CERVERA AWAITS RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the Financial News from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The master of the fishing schooner Jane, which has arrived here, reports having picked up a yawl containing two recontraidos who had escaped from Santiago de Cuba. He says they told him that Admiral Cervera's squadron was in the harbor; that the vessels were coal'd and victualled and were ready to sail "when the Cadiz squadron arrives next week and breaks the blockade."

TO ATTACK SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is believed that the conference between Secretary Alger and General Miles and two members of General Garcia's staff had some relation to a plan for a land attack on Santiago.

Garcia's aids claim he has 8,000 well-armed men within thirty miles of Santiago and nearly as many more that he could arm if he only had the rifles and ammunition. There may be a combination between American forces and those of Garcia, which will close around Santiago by land so as to shut it off from supplies.

DEWEY AWAITS CHARLESTON.

MANILA, May 24 (by way of Hongkong, May 27).—The situation of the besieged inhabitants of Manila is growing more and more desperate owing to the shutting off of the supplies of food. The blockade of the bay by Admiral Dewey's squadron is complete, while the insurgents have surrounded the city on the land side, thus effectually closing the place in.

Admiral Dewey has deferred further aggressive action at this point until

authorities to be very sparing with ammunition, only using it when it is absolutely necessary.

He has devoted much attention to improving the defenses of Havana, planting submarine mines and torpedoes extensively and strengthening the fortifications according to plans devised in Weyler's time by a special commission of artillery engineers sent out with heavy guns from Germany and Spain.

CERVERA MAY BE GONE.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Kingston, Jamaica, says: "Despite the most energetic search, the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron remains unknown to the American authorities. On Thursday last Cervera was reported to be at Santiago de Cuba and Schley left Key West for that port. The next morning I learned where the squadron was bound and was enabled to follow aboard the British ship Premier. Since then we have been engaged in a fruitless search for the Spaniards in the Gulf and the Caribbean sea."

"Monday morning we came up with the American ships off Cienfuegos and learned that Commodore Schley believed that Admiral Cervera was in the harbor, but owing to the nature of the port it was impossible to learn from the sea whether this information was correct."

"The American squadron maintained a close blockade of the entrance. The topsmasts of three or four large vessels could be seen in the harbor over the promontory which conceals the entrance, and it was believed that these were the Vizcaya and two other cruisers under Cervera."

"Tuesday evening the Cuban insurgents sent a boat with positive information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor and just after sunset Commodore Schley's squadron sailed away southeast, bound for Santiago de Cuba."

"We followed on the Premier, and, despite a heavy gale from the southeast, kept in touch with the squadron until 4 o'clock Wednesday. A severe rain squall then hid the ships, and when it cleared we found they had altered their course and disappeared."

"We stood along toward Santiago, but as the gale increased in severity and our supply of coal and water was dangerously low the Premier was obliged to run for Kingston, where she arrived on Friday at 6 o'clock."

"After losing touch of the fleet we sighted the United States gunboat Hawk, returning to Cienfuegos from Santiago de Cuba with the news that the Spanish fleet under Cervera was not at Santiago."

"I am afraid there is little chance of meeting the Spanish fleet. The probabilities are that Cervera, after discharging ammunition and supplies for Blanes at Santiago, and out again, run down the Caribbean to Martinique and got out into the Atlantic by the same way he entered."

"In this way, it appears, the Spanish fleet has completely outmaneuvered the American commanders and has succeeded in concealing its movements, although the Americans have some seventy warships patrolling the West Indian waters."

TREATY TO BE PASSED.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Hawaiian question, which has been the subject of no little concern about the Senate for the past few days, assumed definite shape today when Senators Lodge and Morgan offered amendments to the war revenue bearing directly upon the subject. Senator Lodge's amendment is in the words of the Newlands resolution, and provides, in direct terms, for the annexation of the islands.

Senator Lodge was seen immediately after he had sent his amendment to the desk, and announced it to be his purpose to press it to the end.

"Henceforth," said he, "the two measures must travel together. Both are equally important, and under the circumstances it would be foolhardy to forego our advantages in Hawaii."

Senator Lodge's action in presenting the amendment was the result of more or less conference, though it was of an informal character, among the staunchest advocates of annexation. They express the opinion that the amendment in the end will be accepted, but admit that, in all probability, it will result in delaying the passage of the revenue bill. Incorporation of Hawaiian annexation in the revenue bill would, of course, have the effect of forcing the matter upon the attention of the House. Advocates of annexation say all but four Republican Senators and many Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans will vote for Lodge's amendment.

The assertion is made by Senators in favor of annexation that the administration is more anxious than at any previous time for legislation providing for annexation. The condition of affairs in the Philippines and the necessity for a stopping place for our ships on their way to those islands they say, is the reason for the present urgency. It is asserted that to hold the Philippines without the possession of Hawaii would be next to impossible.

The Spanish forces watch the coast so vigilantly now that the Cuban insurgents are said to be prevented from receiving supplies. General Blanco reports that he has provisions and ammunition enough to last five months, having ordered the military

EXPLOITATION OF BORNEO.

MELBOURNE, May 12.—A scheme has been projected to exploit north and west Borneo on Rhodesian lines. A company to be known as the London and Melbourne Chartered Company, purposes to negotiate for the cession of 40,000 square miles of territory.

Tasmania has one of the most wonderful tin mines in the world, called the Mount Bischoff mine. The tin ore produced from this mine up to date is 31,800 tons. The whole of the machinery is driven by water.

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

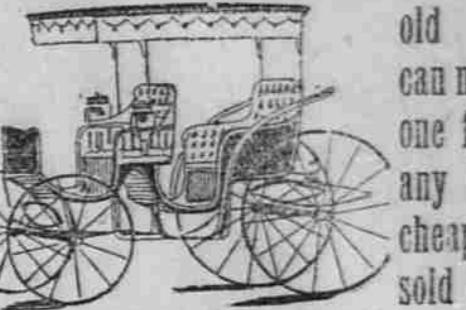
It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

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and all articles made
and sold at the most
reasonable prices. The general
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LYON & HEALY,
Manufacturers of 100,000 Mu-
sical Instruments per year.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Don't Waste Good Money

Fixing up your carriage. You if you buy a new We can sell you vehicle just as can possibly be old worn out can make money one from us. any kind of a cheap as they sold for here.



WE GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU
YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

A full line of

Fine Double or Single Harness, Saddles,
Whips, Lamps and Lap Robes
Always on Hand.

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Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Just received per "A. J. Fuller" the following articles in
STONEWARE:

BUTTER JARS.

WATER JARS.

PRESERVE JARS.

FRENCH POTS.

COFFEE POTS.

BEAN POTS.

FLOWER POTS.

WATER KEGS.

WATER JUGS.

GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.

MIXING BOWLS.

POULTRY FOUNTAINS.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

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IMPORTERS
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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

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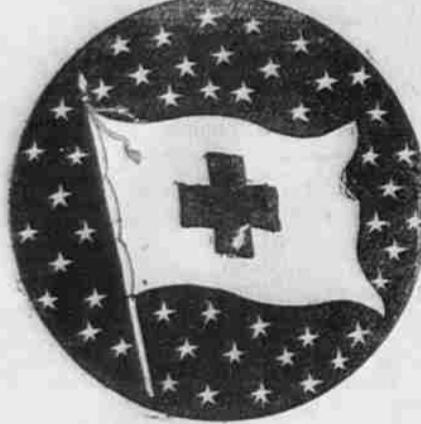
75 Cents a Month.

RED CROSS CORPS

Society to Be Organized for Work
in Honolulu.

TO AID TRANSPORT SURGEONS

Much Good Can Be Done While
Transport Ships Are in Port.
Plan Endorsed.



"I Was Sick and Ye Visited Me."

The establishment of a Hawaiian Red Cross Society has been suggested. The idea has been laid before a number of the prominent citizens and leading members of the Big-100 Committee and has at once been endorsed. Dr. Jas. T. Wayson is the originator. A meeting for organization of the corps and outlining plan of campaign will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Announcement of the gathering was made in the various churches yesterday and the attendance will be large.

Hospital accommodations on the transports are efficient as they can be made under the circumstances, but are wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. So hastily are the troop ships overhauled and equipped and so greatly are they crowded that many important matters are to an extent overlooked or sacrificed to the end of getting the expedition factors with food and ammunition and arms aboard and under way.

There were aboard the City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australian men ill and convalescing who in the situation or condition of rash and crowding could not be given attention they would otherwise receive. There came ashore during the visit of the first expedition here men who were barely able to get round, having but recently left the sick list.

It is proposed that the Honolulu Red Cross Society shall volunteer to the surgeon in chief of each expedition to assist in caring for the sick while in port. Of course all ministering and all attention will be under the direction of the regularly constituted medical authorities of the troops.

It is believed that the surgeons will gladly avail themselves of the services of the local Red Cross Corps. For men who can come ashore there will be provided quarters either in houses or tents. The sick men who cannot be taken from the ships will be nursed and supplied with fare as permitted by the regimental or battalion surgeons. The use of one very suitable beach place has already been tendered and no doubt others will be offered. Several citizens who have premises that can be adapted to the purposes of the Red Cross Corps have readily signified willingness to have their places used. One of the leading drug establishments has sent word that all requisitions of the Red Cross Corps of Honolulu will be honored without charge and others will no doubt follow this example. Two houses carrying goods that would be especially acceptable as diet have signified the intention of contributing everything needed. Many ladies have stated that they will gladly enlist in the Corps.

Those who acquainted themselves with the conditions on the transports here last week are certain that the Red Cross Corps will have no small amount of work to do and that its services will be greatly appreciated. Each ship will be visited promptly on arrival and the surgeons interviewed. So soon as the situation is learned there will follow the assignment of members of the Corps and the removal to shore of men permitted to be taken from the vessels. The attention that can be bestowed usefully will occupy the full time of a goodly number of city people.

All who are interested are invited to attend the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

BAD JAPS.

Gangs at War Cause the Police
Trouble.

Nearly all the Japanese hacks in the city were at the Police Station Saturday night, the cause being the wholesale arrest of the assailants of three Japanese who are now in the hospital getting over their wounds. The police had been on the track of the men for two days but not until Saturday were they able to get them all on the list.

The first lot arrested consisted of 22 men of one gang charged with assault upon Ueda. The other lot consisted of 11 men from a rival gang charged with assault on Iwaoaka and Fujimoto. The Japanese were not

spilling for a fight when the arrests were made. They went along very quietly with the officers for they were probably warned that the police were all ready for anything that they might be liable to do and considered it to the best interests to submit gracefully.

It was not long after the arrests that friends arrived and furnished the requisite bail for all the men.

There has been bad blood between the two rival gangs for some time and it is not at all unlikely that more trouble will soon be heard of. The men have taken a very bad way of venting their feelings, this by the use of sharp edged swords. The men, according to the police are all supported by the Japanese women of Pauahi street.

ARRIVED BY THE DORIC.

Notable Passengers Aboard Latest

Steamer.

The Doric brought home a large number of kamaaina. Their names will be found in the following list:

C. von Hamm, Judge Widemann, Mrs. Widemann, Miss Widemann, Mrs. H. K. Macfarlane, Miss S. Macfarlane, Miss M. Macfarlane, Miss H. Macfarlane, C. Berger, Miss Berger, Irving Miller, Mrs. G. W. Miller, A. H. Rice, M. Schweitzer, Louis Schweitzer, E. E. Paxton, Fred Baldwin, T. D. Woods, Mrs. T. B. Clappham, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Miss C. Cartwright, H. G. Boswell, G. P. Cooke, C. M. Cooke, Chas. Girdler, Howard W. Adams, Mrs. A. Jones, Miss C. Graydon, Miss H. J. Dickson, James A. Lowe, Mrs. C. E. Miller.

Judge Widemann is very much improved in health.

Mrs. T. B. Clappham is the wife of the gentleman who came here not long ago to enter the coffee business.

The through passengers on the Doric are as follows:

For Yokohama—John C. McKim, N. Bentz, Mrs. N. Bentz, Miss A. Nielson, H. W. Andrews, Miss Clara Andrews, Mrs. Frank Klein, Dr. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. C. P. Low, F. Deardorff, Mrs. J. H. Fertig and child, Thomas H. Williams, Mrs. Chas. D. Harmon.

Miss A. Nielson is the actress who made such a hit as one of the leading singers in the Bostonians not long ago. She is on a vacation trip.

Thomas H. Williams is the president of the California Jockey Club and a man well known by many people here.

For Nagasaki—Alexis Levteff and Mrs. Alexander Basilewitz.

For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Miss Laura Conger, Wm. E. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Peet, Miss Mary Pierce.

Mr. Conger is the new United States Minister to Pekin who goes to relieve Mr. Denby. Mr. Conger, late Minister to Brazil, is accompanied by Wm. E. Bainbridge, Secretary of Legation.

For Hongkong—A. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Green, Chaplain Wm. R. Reaney, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Reed. Messrs. Green and Reed are the Philadelphia Commercial Museum commissioners to China.

Mr. Reed is the New United States Consul to Tientsin, China.

Chaplain Wm. R. Reaney is on his way to Manila to join the Olympia. He was here before on the Charles-ton.

STOWED AWAY.

A Company B Member Who Left

on the Peking.

Arthur Sherer, a young man who came out here from the States about eight months ago, stowed away on the City of Peking for the purpose of enlisting in the first army of occupation of Manila. He had been unable to sign regularly. Sherer was a big, handsome fellow, a member of Company B, N. G. H., and had a good position with the Hawaiian Electric Company, being in the ice making department. At 4 a.m. on Saturday he called to Engineer Daniels to "watch the freeze back" a few minutes and left to return no more. He took little or no clothing, nor did he bother about three days' salary or money on deposit in the bank.

Sherer come of a good family in Cincinnati and was a member of a militia company that has gone to Chickamauga. He was a very enthusiastic American and when the transports came along was figuring on getting back to the States to rejoin his old command. He is a well drilled man and an excellent shot.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHITES DO WELL

Germans on Hawaiian Sugar Estates a Success.

Colony at Lihue, Kauai, Prosperous and Contented—Letter Sent Home—Like the Country.

On the German ship H. F. Glade, about 200 Austrian laborers have left Bremen in the beginning of April for these Islands, to work on various sugar plantations represented by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., and Alexander & Baldwin; these laborers are accompanied by a number of families.

There has been no difficulty in inducing these people to come out to these Islands, as they have received favorable advices in regard to employment on the Islands from some of their country-men, who arrived here in July, 1897; one of the latter wrote home as follows: "I earn here \$18 per month, I have a good house, work 12 hours daily. You must not believe, that it is here like in Galazia, where one has to work from sunrise until late into the night and gets nothing for it. The work here is not the same as under those gentlemen in Galazia. In Galazia I cannot earn in five years what I can earn here in one month. The climate here is very good. I know, if my father was here he would live 10 years longer than at home. There is no black bread here, but white bread and Easter cake. Very nice! One has everything. We eat what we like, fish, meat, etc. Let everybody read this letter, everybody shall know it."

It is said that the above letter represents the opinion of nearly all of these German laborers.

The Austrian laborers now here have already remitted home to their relations considerable sums of money, at least between \$400 and \$500 during the period of about ten months since they arrived.

The largest colony of German laborers is to be found on the Island of Kauai, at Lihue. They number over 100. They are carefully housed, the families are enabled to keep horses and cows, and have an allowance of land for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. The Lihue plantation is the only one that has succeeded in employing such a large number of this desirable class of people. It has made strong efforts to secure them. It is impossible, the managers say, to exclude some undesirable persons, who make contracts, and emigrate with the intention of breaking their contracts.

The deposits in the Postal Savings Bank, by German laborers residing in Lihue, amounts to over \$24,000. These laborers not only live, but save money.

ONLY 4 REMAIN.

Of the 2,500 Boys in Blue, Four

Still Here.

So far as can be learned, Honolulu still contains four members of the Philippine expedition. One man of the First California was discharged on account of general disability. One man of the Oregon Regiment is in quarantine. He was supposed to have measles, but it was telephoned last night that his trouble was only a rash. He will go forward with one of the coming transports. There are two men in town who simply say that they did not care to travel further with the brigade. They belonged to the Oregon Regiment.

The young man discharged "on account of general disability" complains very bitterly. He is of slight physique, but passed the medical examination at San Francisco and says he is well and sound, but that his mother's brother, who is a lieutenant of his company worked him out to get him back home. The mother objected to the enlistment of the young man. He was told that the American Consul would furnish him with transportation, but on applying to that official was informed that no provision had been made. The young man is very much in need of some employment. He can be reached through the local department of the Advertiser.

Behaved Well

The police are very favorably impressed with the Boys in Blue. They anticipated a great deal of trouble on account of the large crowds but no trouble whatever was experienced. The boys seemed to feel that they were on their honor and acted accordingly. A warning given by one of the captains to his company is in point. It was this: "Men, you have been given the freedom of the city. See that you do not abuse the hospitality that is shown you and disgrace the uniform you wear."



PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

These are great days for the patriotic citizens of the southern points where our land forces are mobilizing. The tramp of infantry, the rumble of wheels and the rattling of accoutrements are warlike accompaniments to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie."

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands.

SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 30, 1898.

Victor Safes

WERE invented, patented and put onto the market to supply an urgent demand for a well built, and at the same time, medium priced safe.

+++

The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

+++

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

+++

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

+++

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

+++

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

+++

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for

the two Best Makes, viz.

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH	\$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN	75
PER YEAR	5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN	6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

C. G. BALLENTYNE,

Business Manager

TUESDAY JUNE 7, 1898

GOOD-BYE TO THE BOYS IN
BLUE.

Just as the ancient cities gave to men whom they delighted to honor, "the freedom of the city," we have given to you, the thinking bayonets of the United States, the freedom of Hawaii. We are of many races, but before you we are one, and a composite race, which knows for the day no lines of difference.

It is privilege beyond price to touch your hands, and hear your voices, because to many of us, you are of the same flesh and blood from over the sea, and you are the Apostles of our faith, and hope. Are we not under the same war cloud that rests over the American continent today? Have we not invited it? And, therefore do we not honor you, who now hold your lives at the service of the State, and have, at the call of the State, turned your ploughshares into swords, dressed yourselves in "the livery of blood," and accepted the thunder and sunshine of war?

If in breathing our air, and in looking upon the beauty of our mountains and sea, which is our sweet heritage, you have found rest before breathing the wilderness of water that lies beyond us, we assure you, that it is as grateful to us as it is to you.

We know that in many a home on the western boundary of the great continent, the blessings and prayers of many anxious hearts follow you to the end, in lines of light, with steadfast courage, and that divine patience in solitude that makes sacrifice a pleasure, and not a duty. We know that there comes the same message to you, from these homes, that the Spartan mothers sent to their soldier boys, "return with your shield or upon it," and the little children pray for those of you who will never return, but lie forever in inhospitable graves.

Under this lavish wealth of trees and palms and flowers, mother's hands have tried to do for you, in these few hours, what they would have done for their own, and our white-robed girls have lovingly rendered service to you, in the name and stead of the girls you have left behind you.

You need no exhortation to courage in climbing the awful heights of Battle, for you come of a race that is moulded in courage.

So good-bye, Boys in Blue. Plant Old Glory in the Far East, not in hatred, or with the love of conquest, but in the name of the enlightened people of the world who cannot rest until the barriers of ignorance, cruelty, and injustice have crumbled in Cuba and the Philippines.

WRETCHED BUSINESS.

The sensational story published on Friday by our Fort street contemporary regarding an attempt to explode the City of Peking's magazine, and repeat the Maine disaster was neither journalism, nor even yellow journalism, but a deliberate attempt to create a sensation; to excite the people who are under quite enough excitement already.

The Boys in Blue on the Peking have from time to time circulated rumors on the vessel calculated to frighten their tender-feet comrades. Among these rumors, was one that electric eels supplied the ship's lights in place of dynamos. Another was that the increasing heat of the sun in the tropics made it necessary to pour water on the gunpowder.

Our contemporary selected the yarn that was the least probable, and without attempting even to verify it, gave it currency at the most inopportune moment.

Ordinarily in the course of Whangdoodle journalism, publication of stories of this nature would be expected. When the same journal recently described the discovery of a counterfeit note, and the theft of some fruits by a small boy as a "Carnival of Crime," it did the usual credit to Whangdoodleism.

But there is something dastardly, cowardly, in circulating a rumor which will soon enter hundreds of homes in America, and cause needless pain, and anxiety.

The mothers and wives, and sisters of these young soldiers have enough to bear as it is. The circulation of a cruel, wicked rumor, that a thousand of these boys may be blown to atoms in mid ocean, by a treacherous explo-

sion, carries to these loving and sensitive hearts a distress that can hardly be removed. When an absolutely baseless rumor is strengthened by the further statement that "the strictest secrecy concerning the matter is being maintained," it thrusts poison into the wounds the rumor has made.

Hundreds, even thousands of mothers, wives and sisters will shout with delight at the glad welcome to the Boys in Blue, on these shores. Is there any reason, why this gladness should be suddenly checked, when they also read that demons are secretly at work, at the magazines of the vessels, and that the brave boys have much more to meet than open warfare, and may never reach Manila?

It was a mean effort to destroy the gladness of this community, and the sunshine of its glorious welcome, by suggesting the probability of a terrible crime at their very doors.

BELLAMY.

Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward" recently died in his forty-eighth year.

While his place in literature will be very subordinate, his principal book will for many years to come have a high place in the literature of regeneration, or social reconstruction. Millions of the despondent, the struggling, the disappointed, of those who lay down their burden by the wayside, and rest, have read it in the hope of a near social millennium.

His idea that a community could be so organized that every person worked for the good of the whole; that all would be equally cared for, and all would be compelled to do their share of work, is such a restful idea to the weary and heavy laden, it is not surprising that it has set many to thinking, and has, besides, provoked much angry criticism.

The book presents a social scene which is perfectly possible, under certain conditions. Only these do not exist, and will not until some ages have passed. His chief error was in believing, with the average theorist that racial and individual habits, prejudices and customs can be quickly changed by great efforts. We have often discussed the subject with him. He never was able to make allowances for these stubborn facts. He did not see that a crowd of educated social reformers, inspired with the highest ideals, would not agree, until their peculiar traits had been bred out of them. The theory that society would not advance materially until the race was bred up, just as fine stock is bred up, by careful selection, and with most vigorous methods, he believed was sound, but he could not apply it. He denounced the degradation of marriage by modeling it upon the beliefs of the Patriarchs.

His theories were essentially, the theories of Christ, and his disciples. But he failed to see that, while Christianity as a religion is rapidly spreading, as a "business proposition" it continues to be extremely unpopular as evangelist Moody says, among all classes.

To the millions of refined, educated noble souls, who find nothing but hardships, injustice, and misery in the world, this book has been, and will be a restful tract. It gives them comfort even if they are, as it is generally the case, largely the causes of their own misfortune.

EUROPEAN LABOR.

The statements made in another column, regarding the Austrian laborers on the Lihue plantation, are reliable and extremely important.

They indicate that it is within the power of the plantation managers to secure this class of desirable laborers. The managers of the Lihue plantation have been from time to time, unjustly attacked by certain persons, through the press, for their treatment of European laborers. The evidence does not sustain these attacks. While there may have been individual cases of harsh and unjust treatment, where there has been error on both sides, it is evident that the European laborers have generally no cause for complaint, under all the circumstances.

As a method of replacing the Asiatics with another kind of labor, this experiment at the Lihue plantation is very valuable, and deserves the closest attention of the Government.

It cannot be said however that these Austrian laborers, or indeed any laborers from the poorest class of any country make the most "desirable" population here. The cheap laborer of today, will make the laws of the country in due time, if the principles of self government are to prevail. Every immigrant is a political factor.

But the preservation of the sugar industry is of the first importance, so long as it is the chief industry of the country. The difficult problem is to preserve it, and at the same time make good citizens of the men who are the laborers. This must be done, not because the planting interest

is philanthropic or a missionary affair, but because it must, if it is wise, raise the character of the men who are to make laws which govern plantations.

"Contract-labor" will go in due time, or reciprocity will go. The planters must make some provision for the future. A contented class of laborers means insurance against strikes, and insurance against fire.

THE ARGONAUTS' "FLOPS."

This San Francisco journal has been for some time squirming, so far as it was able to, handfuls of sand into the bearings of the wheels of American Progress in the Pacific. So far as these Islands were concerned, its opposition to annexation was purely personal, and was regulated, we suspect, by "tips." It utterly ignored the value of San Francisco's trade with Hawaii, and was perfectly willing that the ships of her merchants should rot at the docks rather than the city should be prosperous under Hawaiian trade.

Such journals flop at the first suggestion. Admiral Dewey holds Manila at his mercy, and now the Argonaut cries from the hill tops about the "silence of San Francisco," in refusing to move "when the annexation of the Philippines would mean many millions in trade annually." "That city," it says, "is now silent over the possible annexation of fourteen hundred islands and seven millions of people."

"Why does not San Francisco speak? Why do not her people sustain the Government in its half expressed intention to hold the Philippines?"

The journal can find abundant argument for resisting the annexation of Hawaii, about two thousand miles away, but it finds no objection to the annexation of the Philippines that are six thousand miles away, with a mongrel, ignorant, population amounting to one-tenth of the population of the States.

"That baboon of yours has a pretty long arm, hasn't he?" said the passenger to the ship captain. "Yes, when I try to make him work he hasn't any hands. But you put a banana in the fore-top and he'll pull it in with his arm. It just depends."

The Argonaut took its weakly bath of dust and ashes over the wreck of American institutions in the event of the annexation of Hawaii, because it was away from the continent, and had a mixed population. Suddenly it springs us at the golden gate city, and puts the lash to its limbs, because it does not insist on the annexation of the Philippines, although there are more naked savages in them than there are of inhabitants in these Islands.

We have often said in these columns, that the annexation of these Islands to the United States depended upon commercial and strategic reasons, and not upon the character of the people. This unreserved anxiety of the Argonaut to take the Philippines, for trade purposes, without the least regard to the character of their population proves what we have always said.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The despatches stating that Germany and France will protest against the use of these Islands by the United States, for war purposes, are probably sensational.

It is in accordance with international law for a nation to waive its neutrality. It has been done on many occasions. Each nation is the judge in its own case, and no other nation can interfere. The consular representatives here would naturally report to their government the fact that our neutrality has been waived, without protest of any kind, although we hear that one has been made by the Spanish consul. Upon these reports their governments will act, if they act at all.

Any effectual protest by a European country against the use of Hawaii by the United States, would be an indirect interference which the United States would not tolerate for a moment. They would treat it as an unfriendly act amounting substantially to a declaration of war.

It is clear enough that the European Powers desire to see the war end. But not one of them, for a moment, will think of making a perpetual enemy of a country which is now about to take its place as a great naval power. The war with Spain means in the near future a powerful American navy, and the people will not forget any unfriendly acts. The European Powers consider these matters more thoroughly than the people or the press.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

There is much inquiry made in the American press as to the reasons why Germany has not declared her neutrality. It is said by a portion of the German press that the Government desires to be "free to act." This means nothing.

One of the most intelligent of the correspondents residing in Berlin says: "The real reason lies in a peculiar Constitutional hitch, which throws an interesting sidelight on the relation

of the Emperor to the Reichstag. It appears that when, on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, Emperor William I. was about to issue the usual declaration, he was informed by his Constitutional lawyers that he must first secure the consent of the Reichstag to this step. This the old gentleman, whether from pride or a general independence of character I cannot say, refused to ask for, and the consequence was that no declaration of neutrality was published, and this tradition has been kept up by the present Emperor. The new German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, remarked a few days ago that he himself upon taking office was ignorant of this rule, and took for granted that a formal declaration would be published by him on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, but certain of his routine secretaries called his attention to the true state of affairs."

This correspondent also states that American Ambassador White informed him that Baron von Buelow has gone out of his way to express the determination of the German Government to observe a strict neutrality.

The hostility of the German press to the Americans is founded on the erroneous belief that the war against Spain is not for the sake of humanity but conquest. This is natural enough. For our own American press never has been willing to give any other nation credit for honesty in its foreign policy, and it persistently accuses the Germans of fraud in dealing with the question of American hog products.

ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS.

If a large number of American troops are yet to visit this port, en route to Manila, their entertainment must be a thoroughly organized affair.

The entertainment of Thursday and Friday last were very successful, but the matter was novel, and naturally there was much to be learned. The strength of the ladies was overtaxed, but of this not one of them complains. But for two days there were some valuable objects taught.

Whether the entertainment should be made a national affair, or be left entirely to individual efforts, and the expense be borne by individual subscriptions, is now a serious question.

The entire Nation has received vast

benefits from the United States, and in this there is ample reason for placing the expense of entertainment upon the Government, so that it will be equally borne by all.

At the same time, the expenses of the Government are

heavy and it needs all the money it can raise for public purposes.

On the other hand the largest profits here are received by the corporations, and these profits come directly from American bounty. The size of the average dividends show that these corporations, together with a few individuals equally benefited by the bounty can easily afford to meet this expense.

They have been liberal in contributions during the last few days, but can they not, for reasons which need not now be stated, assume greater responsibilities in defraying these expenses? The community is not a rich one, though generously hospitable. The greater portion of the community receives moderate incomes, which it can ill afford to spend in generous hospitality. The demands upon it are always large.

There are strong reasons in favor

of an immediate appropriation by the

Senate's Consul.

The formal protest made to this

Government by H. Renjes, Esq., Consul for Spain, is brief, couched in the careful terms of the diplomats, and as remarked by man well up in the affairs of the Hawaiian Republic, "quite proper." It is more than likely that all the correspondence will be read in the Senate this morning. Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper yesterday prepared and sent this Government's reply to Consul Renjes. The answer is very concise, clear and of few words. It recites that this Republic has failed to make a declaration of neutrality and that its present attitude is due to the close relations which have so long been maintained with the United States. There is cited the fact that a proffer of aid has been made some time since to the United States.

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Government by H. Renjes, Esq., Consul for Spain, is brief, couched in the careful terms of the diplomats, and as remarked by man well up in the affairs of the Hawaiian Republic, "quite proper." It is more than likely that all the correspondence will be read in the Senate this morning. Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper yesterday prepared and sent this Government's reply to Consul Renjes. The answer is very concise, clear and of few words. It recites that this Republic has failed to make a declaration of neutrality and that its present attitude is due to the close relations which have so long been maintained with the United States. There is cited the fact that a proffer of aid has been made some time since to the United States.

They have been liberal in contributions during the last few days, but can they not, for reasons which need not now be stated, assume greater responsibilities in defraying these expenses? The community is not a rich one, though generously hospitable. The greater portion of the community receives moderate incomes, which it can ill afford to spend in generous hospitality. The demands upon it are always large.

There are strong reasons in favor

of an immediate appropriation by the

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ASKS FOR PAPERS

Senator Wishes to See Correspondence on Neutrality Matter.

THE INCOME TAX BILLS COME UP

House Discusses Abolition of Poll Tax—Appropriation Bill Again.

SENATE.

Ninety-fifth Day, June 6. A communication was read from the House announcing the passage of the House bill relating to tax on incomes and the Senate bill repealing Schedule E in the income tax bill.

The Finance Committee's report was received announcing the schedule of bills for May amounting to \$817.15. The adoption of the same committee's report carried the House through second reading compelling foreign corporations to file annual reports with the Minister of the Interior and not allowing them the special rights for railroads or banking. The bill does not affect existing corporation in these features.

A communication was read by Senator Holstein from Theo. H. Davies & Co., asking that if it was the intention to place a duty on chloro imported into the country it be made not to apply to chloro already on the way to Honolulu. The communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senator McCandless requested that if the representative of Spain has protested against the use of this country as base of supplies for the United States, the Minister of Foreign Affairs be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the correspondence.

The bill passed second reading providing for taking up estrays on Government roads with an amendment extending the provisions of the act to all Government lands. Third reading was set for Tuesday.

The bill passed second reading authorizing the Minister of Finance to open accounts with local banks. The bill is virtually the same as one which has been in operation, but expired on April 1st. Changes were made limiting the aggregate of loans for the period to \$150,000 and providing that the money shall be borrowed only on account of items specified in the appropriations. Third reading was set for Tuesday.

Action on the bill requiring Government employees to be either citizens of the Republic or those who have signified their intention of taking out naturalization papers was deferred until the return of the introducer of the bill.

The income tax bill from the House passed first reading, was read by title and went to a special committee of five on motion of Senator Baldwin. The House substitute to the Senate bill repeating Schedule E took the same course. President Wilder appointed Senators Baldwin, McCandless, Wilcox, Brown and Lyman on the committee.

HOUSE

The major part of the day in the House was taken up with the consideration of Senate bill 4, appropriation bill. This work consisted of the reading of reports and the insertion of various items recommended.

At the opening, Rep. Kaal was granted a leave of absence of two weeks on account of serious illness in his family in Hana, Maui.

The resolution relating to the disposition of the powder magazine, introduced in April by Rep. Isenberg for the special committee to whom the matter had been referred, was brought up for consideration. It will be remembered that the recommendation was to remove the magazine to the Government reef before the old leper hospital and that the sum of \$7,500 be appropriated for such purpose. Upon being brought up the resolution was adopted and the item mentioned was placed in the bill under consideration so that now the people living on Punchbowl slopes need have no further cause for complaint. The matter of removing the magazine has been hanging fire for a long time and even at the last session of the Legislature it was brought up.

The appropriation bill was now on in full blast and various items were considered and disposed of. Before all the items were finished, Rep. Gear moved that some of the other bills be brought for consideration in order that the Senate might be given something to work on. This was objected to but it finally carried and substitute for bill 23, electric light line eminent domain, of the House was brought up for consideration. An amendment was submitted by Minister Damon. This was referred to a special committee and further consideration of the bill was postponed until the committee hands in its report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The appropriation bill was again taken up for consideration in the afternoon and various items were discussed and passed or rejected.

A report of the Senate Finance Committee showed a complete investigation into the matter of the petition from A. K. Kinalau asking for an item of \$5.50 in the appropriation bill as reimbursement for the payment of double taxes. The committee found that the case had been as stated by the petitioner and recommended that an item for the amount mentioned be inserted in the bill. This was done

without further parley and the petitioner will have the money refunded to him.

The interesting part of the afternoon session resulted when House bill 25, relating to the poll tax, was taken up for consideration. It was well known that the House was about equally divided on the measure and that made the consideration of the bill so much more interesting.

Rep. Kaal was the first speaker. He moved the bill be passed without further ado. It was certainly a good measure and one that every one of the members should vote for. A poll tax was certainly out of date. Some of the members had advanced the argument that a repeal of the poll tax law would work to the advantage of the Japanese and Chinese. This was certainly a wrong light in which to consider the matter. What about the Hawaiians? He certainly would not like to be buried with the thought that there was a tax upon himself.

Rep. Pogue was in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill as recommended by the committee. The people on Maui had told him they were against any such proposition.

Minister Damon said that he was surprised to hear Mr. Pogue speak as he had. The only reason the people of Maui had spoken as they had was very probably on account of the fact that they were afraid of the member and did not dare to express their honest opinions. One of these days the people of the country would rise up and protest against the poll tax and then what would happen? They would refuse to pay the tax and nothing could be done to them for they were on the side of the right. Why should a poor man be made to pay a poll tax while the rich were not being taxed in proportion to their respective means? Here were people wearing fine clothes and going to foreign places to spend their wealth while, on the other hand, were men struggling along and making just a bare existence. The latter were forced to pay as much as the former. Money was being appropriated for state entertainments and other kinds of entertainments and more money was being spent on hospitality. This was all coming from the people and many of the contributors were unable to purchase decent clothes for themselves. Was such a state of affairs right? The wheels of readjustment had been set in action and it was to be hoped that they would continue in action until the poll tax, the road tax, and the school tax had been taken away and the money gotten out of the soil in another way.

At the conclusion of the speech by the Minister of Finance there was applause on the part of the members of the House who favored the passage of the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein said that it was a trite saying that "A late conversion is better than none." The policy of financial regeneration as proposed by the Minister of Finance came at a late day. The poll tax was certainly a just one for it gave equal rights to the poor and the rich. Rep. Achi called the attention of the speaker to the report of the Minister of Finance in which he recommends the abolition of the poll tax. The poll tax should certainly be removed. It is no longer needed. In olden times it was for the express purpose of the payment of the salary of the reigning monarch. It was very hard at the present time for the poor man to make a living. The time would come when it would be an easy matter for the rich man to make money while it would be a very hard job for the poor man to even make a living.

Rep. Isenberg objected to the use of the word poverty as applied to the natives. There was no need for them to be poor. There were many men on the Islands who would give the first preference to the natives as laborers. For himself he would be willing to give a native \$20 a month instead of \$15 to a Chinaman. The fault however was all with the natives themselves. Rep. Isenberg said in closing: "Let us leave the Japanese and Chinese in their own countries and take our natives to work."

The meeting now proceeded to permanent organization, with this result:

President—Mrs. Harold M. Sewall.

First Vice-President—Mrs. S. B. Dole.

Second Vice-President—Princess Kaiulani.

Secretary—Mrs. F. R. Day.

Treasurer—Mrs. P. C. Jones.

Executive Committee—Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. Jas. T. Wayson, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Mrs. C. M. Hyde.

Upon taking the chair, Mrs. Sewall thanked the ladies who had placed her in the position and said she would do the best she could do carry forward the work successfully. It was voted that members of the other committees of the list should be appointed by the officers and the executive committee. A roll of membership in the society was at once opened and a hundred or so signatures put down. The list will remain open.

A meeting of the Officers and Executive Committee was held last evening at the home of Mrs. Sewall. The Princess Kaiulani was unable to attend. All the others were present. Mrs. Wayson resigned from the executive committee for the purpose of assisting with the corps of nurses. The vacancy was filled by the election of Mrs. Fred Macfarlane. These heads of committees were then selected:

Finance—Mrs. S. M. Damon.

Flowers—Mrs. John S. Walker.

Visiting—Mrs. A. F. Judd.

Entertainment—Mrs. S. M. Ballou.

Commissary—Mrs. A. J. Fuller.

Nurses—Mrs. C. B. Wood.

The transportation will be left to the hospital corps of the National Guard of Hawaii. Dr. F. R. Day, the port physician has consented to report from the transports to the committees. The entertainment committee is created for the purpose of giving some sort of an entertainment to raise funds.

"Jim" Quinn is now training his mare Violin for the June 11 race. He has driven her a mile in 1:18 and a

RELIEF IS READY

Honolulu Ladies Quickly Form Red Cross Corps.

MRS. SEWALL THE LEADER

Ready Response to the Call—Plans Outlined and Organization Effectuated—List Now Open.



There was a superb response to the call for organization of a Hawaiian Red Cross Society. The Corps is now established and ready for action.

It is in the hands of women capable and earnest. They appreciate the mission, see the opportunity and are ready and willing and supported by funds and counsel.

Nearly 300 of the prominent ladies of the city attended the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall yesterday afternoon. Geo. W. Smith, chairman of the Committee of 100 on Welcome to Boys in Blue, called the meeting to order. Dr. Jas. T. Wayson suggested that Dr. Walter Maxwell be the temporary presiding officer. Consent was unanimous.

In taking the chair, Dr. Maxwell outlined the purposes of the meeting and the movement. The proposed organization was one that would command itself to the support and confidence of all. Association might be effected with the International Society. The efforts of the Red Cross found application wherever there existed human suffering or need or pain. There is work at hand for such an organization. Several thousand more troops will be here in transports. In time there will be returning troops. The society should be imbedded in strong, broad and durable ground plans and should have a leadership that would be representative and confidence-inspiring.

Mr. Smith called upon Dr. Wayson as one who had given the matter some careful attention to present ideas. Dr. Wayson said he had learned of the work of Mrs. Kleugel in visiting the sick on the City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia and had thought it time that there should be taken steps in the direction of regular organization for the work placed at hand. There will be many men here who can be given needed care and attention under the direction or with the consent or co-operation of surgeons in the various expeditions. Offers have been made of shore accommodations and of assistance. Dr. Wayson suggested these committees: Executive, finance, transportation, visiting, flowers, nurses. As Dr. Maxwell had said, all the physicians of the city would gladly give assistance. Perhaps the chief work will be that of nurses who will labor in wastes when needed. His plan would be to visit the ships on arrival, then follow directions of the fleet surgeons.

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Do you want

Consumption?

...

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

small fraction, with a repeat in :23

will stand as pleaders for money to help the work along.

The list for membership in the Red Cross will be at the Y. M. C. A. and all interested are requested to call and subscribe their signatures.

MONTEREY, MAY REMAIN.

Belief That the Monitor Will Be Stationed at This Port.

A number of citizens who are watching events pretty closely believe that the Charleston officer who told the Advertiser that the coast defense Monitor Monterey, of the American Navy was likely to remain in this port indefinitely, was about right. Said one gentleman: "That would be an excellent plan and a sound precaution for several reasons. As the war progresses there may be some privateering on the part of the Spaniards and this place would be open to attack. Then the Monterey could do glorious work, for she would be able to cope successfully with a considerable fleet of visitors from some South or Central American port. It is not at all likely that Admiral Dewey is in sore or imperative need of such a ship as the Monterey. He could not utilize her unless the Spanish sent an expedition to make an attempt to recapture Manila. This plan would be known in the United States before it was too late to send a swift dispatch boat down here and get the Monterey on to where she was needed. The monitor is a peculiar craft in many ways. As a fighting machine she is a terror. On the cruise she is under water, but entirely safe. The greatest drawback to her use far from a friendly port is her very contracted steaming radius. She has carried at the very utmost but 239 tons of coal. The Charleston officer who expressed the opinion that the Monterey was likely to remain here had in mind the fact that the port of Honolulu had greatly increased in importance from an American view.

It is likely that in the next big wheel meet here entries from Kauai and Maui will figure. There will be bicycle races on a straight track on Kauai on June 11, next Saturday, and on the half-mile horse racing track at Kahului on July 4. For these two events a number of racing wheels have been bought of Honolulu agents. It is hoped that the interest in speedy wheel work will spread to Hawaii and that in time there may be an Island championship meet, with some show for the outside talent.

Out of Town Racing.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2; a slight advance. The sugar stock moving principally yesterday was Makawao.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, U. S. N. S., will take command of the McCulloch.

The Government schools will close for the summer vacation June 24.

The Mowers left Sydney two days late. She is due here on the 10th inst.

There were no particulars by the Doric of the death of Theo. H. Davies.

It is estimated that the Boys in Blue wrote about 2,000 letters while here.

The engagement is announced of D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, and Miss Hester Dixon.

The Queen's birthday ball nets the British Benevolent Society fund between \$350 and \$400.

An old officer in the expedition said he thought less soda water and more coffee would be better.

The ten old immigration depot houses sold by Morgan at auction brought the Government \$788.

The new post office boxes are going like hot cakes and already nearly all of the choice ones have been picked out.

The Olaa Coffee Co. plantation has passed into control of Gear & Langsing and M. V. Souza. A second 100 acres will be planted at once.

"Jim" Quinn is now training his mare Violin for the June 11 race. He has driven her a mile in 1:18 and a

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AND

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

HAD NO OPIUM

"Suspicious" Schooner Captured.
But No Goods.

LABRADOR FROM VANCOUVER

She Met With Disaster on Maui.
Tug Sent to Scene—Vigil of the Customs Officers.

The schooner Labrador, 23 tons, all the way from Vancouver, is now on the sand at Makena, Maui, with a hole under her bow. The Labrador is the schooner the Custom House officials have received information about and for which they have been looking for the past three weeks. People have noticed the unusual activity of Custom House officers and the tugboat in the vicinity of Maui, Kahoolawe and Molokini, and it was in the wind that something wrong was scented.

News was received on the Claudine, Sunday morning as to the movements of the schooner. It was expected that the Labrador would bring a cargo of opium and that she would land it in a hut surrounded by a stone wall at a place near Makena. There was however a possibility of a change in plans. Ernest Renken, Captain Kanuha of the Custom House here and a number of men, enough to form a boat's crew, were stationed on the Island of Molokini, while W. E. Beckwith and James Bicknell of the Custom House were given charge of the Maui part of the work. These men were of course in direct communication with the police whose services were available at any moment.

A week ago Sunday, Renken and his crew returned to Molokini as they could leave their work unattended to no longer. Kanuha then returned to Maui to join the remainder of the officers.

A night patrol was kept up outside of Makena but night after night went by without the appearance of anything suspicious. A week ago last Tuesday the tug paid a visit to Makena and was around in the vicinity for quite a while. Nothing appeared and she returned to Honolulu. The officers kept up their weary vigil from night to night, eating and drinking what they could get at Makena, which was by no means sufficient.

On Thursday night their patience was rewarded. The patrol left Makena at about 10:30 o'clock and started out in the direction of Kahoolawe. At about 11 o'clock a schooner was sighted in the direction of the island just mentioned. The patrol boat gave chase at once but, before catching what they were after, they saw a small boat coming toward them. It was soon found that the captain of the schooner and a young man of about 22 years, were the occupants. The former stated that they had approached shore in the interests of a passenger who was very sick. The two men were placed under arrest, and taken aboard the schooner. The men in the shore boat were Deputy Sheriff King, Captain Kanuha and four police officers. All climbed aboard the schooner and the captain was ordered to take his craft toward shore so as to cast anchor. This he refused absolutely to do, so Deputy Sheriff King took the matter in hand himself and, with the assistance of his men, soon had the little schooner headed toward Makena. The captain, seeing that the officers meant business, turned to and assisted in the work of taking the schooner to a landing. This was effected in the early morning. The schooner was found to be painted white and rigged just as the island coasters.

At daylight the people of the ship were all taken ashore and the vessel was thoroughly searched. The papers showed that the schooner was from Vancouver and that she was bound on a sealing cruise with sealing outfit aboard. No such outfit could be discovered. There was found aboard quite a quantity of coal, a lot of provisions, a shotgun and three revolvers, besides the usual paraphernalia to be found on shipboard. The people aboard consisted of the captain, a man of about 32 years, his wife, a passenger who was quite ill, the young man spoken of, a Japanese cook and a Chinaman whose work was that of a general handy man aboard the ship.

The schooner lay at anchor until the afternoon, when it became a little rough. This caused the parting of the chain of the anchor and the little schooner drifted in toward shore. It was not long before she was on the sand. There was a rock near by and the schooner must have struck on this for she was soon found to be leaking very badly from under her bow.

The Japanese cook was taken to Kahului as it was believed something

could be gotten out of him. Some action had to be taken immediately as no opium whatever was to be found aboard and the cargo of 10,000 tins expected must have been landed somewhere, if it was brought down. When the Claudine touched at Kahului the Japanese was put aboard in irons and in charge of an officer. It was the intention to bring him to Honolulu but, upon arrival in Lahaina, a telephone message from Deputy Attorney-General Dole was to the effect that the Jap be left in that place. It was concluded that something important in connection with the case had been discovered and that it was important that the Japanese should be on the Island of Maui.

The remainder of the people of the ship were not put under arrest but were allowed to roam about Makena under strict police surveillance.

As soon as the news reached here yesterday, Collector-General McStocker was notified. At 10:45 o'clock he, together with Port Surveyor Stratemeyer, Captain Macauley as pilot, and Alex. Lyle to do temporary repairing on the Labrador, left for Makena on the tugboat for the purpose of towing the schooner to this port, if possible. Captain Hilbus was in charge of the Elea and an extra number of hands were placed aboard. Mr. McStocker stated that the schooner would be brought back as soon as possible and that, in case the work of making temporary repairs was not finished in time, he would return on the Kinau.

The officers are of course very much disappointed that they did not get opium on her. They certainly deserve credit for doing their duty well and of submitting themselves to all sorts of discomforts at Makena which is really one of the worst landings on the islands.

Special credit is given Sheriff Baldwin who did so much toward the final capture of the Labrador. He and his men were constantly on the qui vive. W. E. Beckwith is the man who was in control of operations for the Custom House.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

What it Cost Pennsylvania for Killing Them Last Year.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says that the report of Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, covering the work of his department during the year 1897, deals at some length with the results of the investigation of the diseases of cattle under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1897. The number of cattle tested up to June 1, 1897, was 9,108. Of this number 1,839 were found to be tuberculous and were condemned. The percentage of tuberculous cases was 20.39. Since the first of June 4,887 cattle have been tested with tuberculin, and of these 671 were found to be tuberculous and killed, equivalent to 13.73 per cent.

At the time of the publication of the last annual report the average appraisal for cattle condemned as tuberculous was \$24.42. Since the beginning of the last fiscal year the average appraisal has been \$20.45. The total payments for tuberculous cattle to date amount to \$57,181.16, for 2,510 animals. Since the beginning of the year 1897, 671 cattle have been appraised at \$13,714.66, being an average of \$20.45 per head, as against \$22.78 per head for all of the cattle that have been appraised since the beginning of operations, and \$24.42 per head as the average for last year.

To the Asylum.

Two insane persons arrived by the Claudine from Maui yesterday morning and were immediately transferred to the insane asylum. One is young Hawaiian from Waikiki who has an idea that he is the leader of a band. Most of his time is spent in beating time with an imaginary baton to imaginary music. He seems to be perfectly happy in his illusion. The other is a poor Chinaman from Makawao. This is an entirely hopeless case. Both unfortunate were brought down by Officer Maikai.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the State was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A Delightful Party.

The ladies at Oahu College gave a garden party on Saturday afternoon and their guests were charmed with the affair. The reception was from three to six and there was a constant stream of prominent people. The grounds are very pretty, with lots of shade, but the attractive spot was a large lanai trimmed with the buff and blue colors of the college and dressed with flowers and greens. It

HE LOVED HIS FELLOW MAN.



EDWARD BELLAMY.

"Looking Backward" was written in the belief that the Golden Age lies before us and not behind us, and is not far away. Our children will surely see it, and we, too, who are already men and women, if we deserve it by our faith and by our works.

EDWARD BELLAMY.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), May 22.—Edward Bellamy, the noted author, scholar and humanitarian, died of consumption at his home in Chicopee Falls at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Bellamy had never been a robust man, but his health seemed very good until after he had completed his "Equality," some eight months ago.

On the advice of his family physician he went to Denver. At first the change of climate seemed to do him good, and his appearance was for the better, but the improvement was temporary. The disease had already destroyed one lung and had attacked the other, so that even the bracing air of the Colorado mountains held no promise of better health for the patient. Realizing that the end was not far off, he returned on April 26th to the old family homestead at Chicopee Falls. During the last week he failed rapidly and suffered considerable pain, but the end came peacefully, even happily, for him.

Mr. Bellamy was born at Chicopee Falls on March 26, 1850, and was the third son of the Rev. R. K. Bellamy, for thirty-five years pastor of the Baptist Church at Chicopee Falls. After finishing a course at Union College, he completed his education by a year of European travel and study.

He was at twenty-one years of age admitted to the bar of Hampden County, Mass. From the legal profession he went into journalism, and for several years was assistant editor of the Springfield "Union"; from there he went to New York City to accept a position as editorial writer on the New York "Evening Post," where he was engaged for about one year, when he returned to Springfield, and, in partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, started the Springfield "Daily News."

Meanwhile he published "Six to One, a Nantucket Idyl," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," "Miss Ludington's Sister" and other books. It was in 1888 that his famous work, "Looking Backward," was published, the sale of which, up to the present time, is over 450,000 copies in America, and probably over half a million copies have been sold in England and other foreign countries.

"Looking Backward" has been translated into German, French, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Bulgarian and several other languages. It is stated that Emperor William purchased 1,000 copies of it, which he distributed among the students and working classes of Germany. His reason for so doing, if this is really true, is apparent to those conversant with German politics.

On the 30th day of December, 1891, Mr. Bellamy, being convinced that it was his duty to supplement his efforts in "Looking Backward," by educating the people toward reform government, issued the first number of "The New Nation," a paper destined to become the most quoted and influential political or revolutionary journal in the world. An idea of its influence may be judged from the fact that since "The New Nation" was started, over 250,000 papers devoted to nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada and Mexico and thousands of papers, through the direct inspiration of "The New Nation" have started departments devoted to political reform, which are conducted and edited from writings in "The New Nation" and "Looking Backward."

Mr. Bellamy leaves a widow and two children, besides two brothers, Charles J. Bellamy, editor of the Springfield "Daily News," and Frederick Bellamy of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

QUALITY FURNITURE.

It's easy enough to sell cheap things cheap. But they never prove cheap. If cheap things could be made so that they would give uncomplainable satisfaction we might handle them. As it is we look to the satisfaction giving qualities of what we sell—and depend on our buying abilities—buying in big lots, etc., to bring prices within the popular plane.

Between Doing and Saying

there's a vast difference. Merely quoting a low price signifies nothing. It's the value that makes the bargain.

Handsome Oak Parlor Tables Roll Top Desks, (Various Sizes.)

For another week at inside figures.

WE HOPE YOU'VE LOOKED AROUND

so see how near you can match these specialists of Desks and Parlor Tables we're offering at these reduced prices. Nothing pretends the worthiness of our hand-made furniture. There are a few left for those of you who neglected to respond to the first call.

Inasmuch as one-third of your life is spent in bed why not enjoy a good soft mattress—we make them over as good as new.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, and that the only person who can be credited with its discovery is DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Freeman was self-styled author, and he is entitled to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the body when exhausted.

It is the Great Specific for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

The General Board of Health, London, re-

ports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose ge-

nally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, COUT, CANCER, TOOTHPACHE, RHEUMATISM.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 18, 32, 92 and 148 drs. by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will Lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale: This includes the Valley of Hanalei, Kalihaihi and Kalihiwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to

W. F. ALLEN,

Office over Bishop & Co's Bank.

April 5th, 1898.

1957-2m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large imports by the fine bark "Pauli Isenberger" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by numerous vessels of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquitos, Lawns, Crapes, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstlein & Söhne, Piano, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., American and European Guitars, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canistic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron (1st and 2d best), Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on

NOTES.

(Continued from First Page.)

office. The gentlemen speak flattering of the organization of the customs service here.

The First Regiment band, led the procession of California boys to the Executive building grounds yesterday forenoon. J. von Staden, the drum major, went through a course of juggling with his baton. The bandmaster is G. W. Hollister.

The amount of letter writing done by the visitors is something surprising. The tables at the Senate Chamber, Legislative hall, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Waverley Club were occupied all day long. Two sugar bags were filled at Oregonian headquarters.

Captain Charles MacDonald Co. H. O. N. G., has the records for most of the running events for the Northwest and is an all round athlete. His company is made up almost entirely of members of Multnomah Athletic Association Club of which there are several members in Honolulu.

Patrick Mullay is the first lieutenant in A Company of the 4th Infantry, Oregon Regulars. He was in the Ohio State University at Columbus together with a member of the staff of this paper. Lieut. Miles of Company E, Oregon Regulars, another Columbus boy is in the city.

Major McCarthy, surgeon in chief for the First Regiment of California Volunteers, U. S. A., found an old schoolmate here in the person of Alex. Chisholm, the harness maker and Rev. Fr. McKinnon, the Chaplain of the regiment found a cousin in Mr. McDonald, the Blacksmith on Fort street.

PLENTY ALOHA.

Farewells to the First American Expedition.

The crowd at the waterfront on Saturday morning to bid farewell to the Boys in Blue was almost as great as the multitude that welcomed the first invasion to Hawaiian soil. Bands played and there was much cheering. Gifts were showered on the departing guests and alohas were many and hearty. Hundreds of the men had made acquaintances during their brief stay and these new friends seemed like comrades of old standing. The ladies were on hand Saturday morning and bestowed leis and flowers on the expedition members.

First to leave was the S. S. City of Peking, carrying the gallant First of California, with the beloved and popular Col. Smith in command. Members of the first had found many San Francisco friends here and like all the other men in the brigade had fallen in love with Honolulu. The Charleston was given a great ovation as she followed the City of Peking out. Next to go were the City of Sydney and Australia. The Government tug escorted the fleet outside. The harbor shipping was filled with people. Flag salutes were exchanged. All the island steamers in port sounded their whistles. The S. S. Doric fired three guns as a parting salute to the transports and convoy. The Charleston floated her new silk flag presented by Queen Dowager Kapiolani.

ONLY 4 REMAIN.

Of the 2,500 Boys in Blue, Four Still Here.

So far as can be learned, Honolulu still contains four members of the Philippine expedition. One man of the First California was discharged on account of general disability. One man of the Oregon Regiment is in quarantine. He was supposed to have measles, but it was telephoned last night that his trouble was only a rash. He will go forward with one of the coming transports. There are two men in town who simply say that they did not care to travel further with the brigade. They belonged to the Oregon Regiment.

The young man discharged "on account of general disability" complains very bitterly. He is of slight physique, but passed the medical examination at San Francisco and says he is well and sound, but that his mother's brother, who is a Lieutenant of his company worked him out to get him back home. The mother objected to the enlistment of the young man. He was told that the American Consul would furnish him with transportation, but on applying to that official was informed that no provision had been made. The young man is very much in need of some employment. He can be reached through the local department of the Advertiser.

Used Lots of Water.

The drinking water on the transports was very unsatisfactory by the time the expedition had reached Honolulu. The fluid had been placed in new reservoirs and tanks and had a foreign flavor that was not at all relished. Every ship took all the fresh water from the port that could be stored. Andrew Brown, superintendent of the water works here knew all of the steamer chief engineers in the expedition and rendered them valuable assistance. He figures that the three ships took on here no less than 4,000,000 gallons of fresh water. All of this was from the artesian wells. The val-

ley connections were shut off for three days and the pumps at Makiki and at the corner of Alapai and Beretania were run day and night.

Behaved Well.

The police are very favorably impressed with the Boys in Blue. They anticipated a great deal of trouble on account of the large crowds but no trouble whatever was experienced. The boys seemed to feel that they were on their honor and acted accordingly. A warning given by one of the captains to his company is in point. It was this: "Men, you have been given the freedom of the city. See that you do not abuse the hospitality that is shown you and disgrace the uniform you wear."

They Piled Up.

When the letters left about town by the Boys in Blue had been placed with those written at the Executive Building and the whole lot counted it was found that the grand total was 7,200. The quantity of papers, outside the large number supplied by the Gazette Company, is quite heavy. On the letters is being used the Foreign Office 5-cent stamp with the face of Ex-Minister Thurston.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of May, 1898, was 68, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	15	From 20 to 40.....	5
From 1 to 5.....	6	From 40 to 50.....	9
From 5 to 10.....	1	From 50 to 60.....	5
From 10 to 20.....	6	From 60 to 70.....	5
From 20 to 30.....	11	Over 70.....	5
Males.....	42	Females.....	26
Hawaiians.....	31	Great Britain.....	1
Chinese.....	16	United States.....	1
Portuguese.....	9	Other nationalities.....	2
Japanese.....	7		
Total.....	68		
Unattended.....	26		
Non-Residents.....	6		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

May 1892..... 42

May 1894..... 44

May 1895..... 53

May 1896..... 65

May 1897..... 57

May 1898..... 60

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Atelectasis.....	1	Heart Disease.....	5
Apopplexy.....	1	Hernia.....	2
Abscess.....	2	Hepatitis.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Influenza.....	1
Bright Disease.....	2	Inanition.....	3
Beriberi.....	1	Marasmus.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Old age.....	6
Cholera Infantum.....	1	Obstruction of the	
Consumption.....	7	bowels.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	Peritonitis.....	2
Convulsions.....	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Diarrhoea.....	1	Paroxysm.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	3	Syphillis.....	2
Exhaustion.....	1	Suicide.....	2
Enteritis.....	3	Unknown.....	2
Fever, Typhoid.....	4		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards..... 1 2 3 4 5 side.

Deaths..... 17 18 14 9 12 0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 27.20

Hawaiians..... 32.35

Astastics..... 27.60

All other nationalities..... 19.70

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

TANTALUS TABU.

Stock Will Not Be Allowed on the Forestry Reserve.

The first meeting of the Board of Agriculture has had for several months was held yesterday forenoon. There was consideration of a number of matters suggested by members and the new commissioner, Mr. Byron O. Clark.

The telephone and electric companies are to be requested to have more care in handling trees in the work of making way for wire lines.

Mr. Clark projects an experimental station for the grounds of the Judiciary building. The place will be "under the nose" of the new man and he will give it his closest personal attention. Mr. Clark will undertake here some expert scientific work, such as fruit grafting. He hopes to be rewarded with valuable results.

Thomas Square, which has been neglected for a long time, is to receive the attention of the new commissioner. This is a handsome bauty spot for the city, but requires a rearrangement and more care.

Stock has been doing some damage to young trees on Tantalus for a couple of months. An order will issue from the Interior department forbidding the running stock on the Government forestry reservation.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were President Cooper, Acting Minister of the Interior, T. J. King, Mr. Jordan, Wray Taylor, and Byron O. Clark. Another meeting will be held in a week or so.

KAUAI ENVIOUS.

Garden Isle Always Awaits News From Honolulu.

In a letter from Kauai dated last Saturday are contained the following items of interest:

"We are very envious of Honolulu and the time you have had in the entertainment of the Boys in Blue. Here in Kauai all we can do is to talk and that is not much satisfaction. It is amusing to notice how eagerly people look forward to the arrival of the steamers, particularly when a foreign mail is expected. Even if it is in the wee small hours of the morning this happens to arrive they will nevertheless crowd to the wharves for the latest news."

"Last week Dr. Watt of Lihue sustained a very painful accident. His horse ran away with him and threw him out of the sulky with the result

of a sprained ankle. He is now just able to get about with the aid of a crutch.

"We have heard from the only Billy Eassie. He has bought his complete outfit for the Klondike, procured what men he needed and intends to start for the cold regions on the 8th of this month. He is more sanguine than ever over the prospect of getting large returns for himself and the boys down here who have entrusted their money with him."

Making Big Money.
(S. F. Paper.)

Shares in the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company scored another advance during the week on the strength of a favorable report at the annual meeting held on Tuesday last, and an increase in the monthly dividends from forty to fifty cents.

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officer of the Charleston said he thought the Monterey might be kept at this port for some time.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith commander, arrived in port and anchored in the stream shortly after 5 p. m. yesterday. She left San Francisco at 1 p. m. on May 28th, and was consequently just a little over six days getting down here. The Doric brought both freight and mail for this port. She will sail at 4 p. m. today for China and Japan.

BORN.

ROBINSON—At Makaweli, Kauai, June 2, 1898, to the wife of Aubrey Robinson, a daughter.

DOVE—On Saturday, June 4, 1898, to the wife of C. V. E. Dove, a daughter.

DIED.

SILVA—In this city, June 4, 1898, Cecilia Lewaina, eldest daughter of M. E. and Amoy Silva, aged 13 years.

SMYTH—At Waialua, Oahu, June 3, Willie Smyth, aged 10 years. Nephew of Andrew Cox, Deputy Sheriff of Waialua, from infantum rheumatism.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, cruise, March 10.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Arg. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, N. S. W., May 1.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool, May 13.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka, May 28.

Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen, May 30.

Am. bktm. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco, June 1.

mi. T. B. Lyons, P. Dahlke, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss McLeod, W. Berlowitz, A. N. Hayesden, Rev. Pall, Rev. E. M. Hannina, G. L. Kopa, Rev. S. K. Kaialua and child, Rev. J. Kalino, S. P. Kanui, Mrs. J. Wagner, Dr. Weddeick, C. Bosse and 53 on deck.

From Maul ports, per stmr. Claudio, June 5—903 bags sugar, 56 bags rice, 213 bags corn, 322 bags potatoes, 49 bags, 40 head cattle, 1 horse, 180 pkgs. sundries.

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHANGE IN TIME OF CLOSING SCHOOLS FOR THE SUMMER VACATION.

On account of the sailing days of foreign and domestic steamers falling in the last week of the present month, and for the accommodation of many teachers and pupils who wish to take the same, the date of closing the Government Schools throughout the Republic for the Summer Vacation has been changed from Friday, July 1st, to Friday, June 24th.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Public Instruction.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

1947-81

SATURDAY, June 11, 1898, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMEHAMEHA I, will be observed as a Public Holiday and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

H. E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior, ad interim.

Interior Office, May 27, 1898.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, June 3.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Saturday, June 4.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Claudio, Cameron, from Maui ports.</